

The critical role of meaningfulness and natural soundscape to revisit intention at tourist Geopark Ciletuh: eudaimonic satisfaction and destination engagement as a mediators

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the influence of novelty, meaningfulness, natural landscape, and natural soundscape on the revisit intention of Ciletuh Geopark tourists through eudaimonic satisfaction and destination engagement using the stimulus-organism-response (S-O-R) framework. The study used a survey method with a quantitative approach involving 160 tourist respondents who had visited the Ciletuh Geopark. Data was collected through questionnaires and analyzed using PLS-SEM with SmartPLS 3.0. Of the eighteen hypotheses proposed, nine hypotheses were supported by empirical data. The results showed that eudaimonic satisfaction mediated the influence of meaningfulness on revisit intention, while destination engagement mediated the influence of meaningfulness and natural soundscae on revisit intention. The results of this research are expected to be an input for the manager of the Ciletuh Geopark to prioritize increasing meaninfulness, followed by natural soundscape, in order to increase revisit intention through eudaimonic satisfaction and destination engagement. The findings of this study provide a basis for the development of a conceptual model through testing other variables that are relevant in increasing tourist revisit intention.

INTRODUCTION

In general, humans need various positive activities to reduce stress and feelings of stress that arise in daily life (Ashuri et al., 2020). One of the activities that can be done to achieve calm and happiness is through tourism activities (Lusmiawati et al., 2021) Tourism is an activity that plays a role in meeting various needs owned by tourists (Ernawadi et al., 2025). Natural tourism is one type of tourism that is in great demand because it offers natural beauty, cool air, and a soothing atmosphere. One form of natural tourism that is developing is Geopark, which is a geographical area that has a geological heritage and is supported by biodiversity and culture. The geopark in Indonesia that has gained international recognition is the Ciletuh Palabuhanratu Geopark, which has a rare geological uniqueness, namely the existence of the oldest rock outcrops that can only be found in the West Java region. In addition, this area also holds various interesting geological potentials such as the existence of rare rocks and fossils, unique rock formations, caves, and beaches. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of West Java Province, the average tourist visit to West Java in the 2023-2024 period increased by 7.12% However, the increase was not in line with the number of tourist visits to (West Java Public Relations, 2025) the Ciletuh Palabuhanratu Geopark which decreased from 4,033,425 visits in 2023 to 3,070,165 visits in 2024, or decreased by 23.84% (Sukabumi Regency Dispar, 2025). This condition can indicate a decrease in revisit intention as a problem faced by the tourism manager of the Ciletuh Palabuhanratu Geopark.

To achieve the objectives of the study, the stimulus-organism-response (S-O-R) theory was used as the underpinning theory. The theory put forward by Mehrabian & Russel (1974) is one of

the theories that originated from the discipline of environmental psychology. The S-O-R theory explains that human behavior arises as a result of cognitive and affective processes to stimuli originating from the environment. Thus, the individual does not respond directly to the stimulus (s), but first performs internal processes in the organism (o), through perception before producing a response (r). This model consists of three main components, namely the stimulus (s) are various forms of external stimuli that individuals receive from the environment. Organism (o) describes the internal state of an individual, both cognitively and affectively, as a result of the stimulus received. Meanwhile, response (r) is a behavior that appears as the final result of internal processes that occur in individuals. The S-O-R theory has been widely used in various fields of research, such as communication science (Arifiyani & Mubarak, 2025), education science (Yasmin et al., 2024) and marketing, research on including consumer behavior (Karamoy et al., 2024), goods marketing (Firliansa et al., 2025), and service marketing (Lestari & Santoso, 2021). The S-O-R theory is used in research with natural tourist attractions (Zulfikar & Ernawadi, 2024) on the Tahura Djuanda object Bandung and (Sabila & Ernawadi, 2024) on the Sari Ater Hot Spring tourist attraction Subang Regency.

This research develops a conceptual model proposed by Qoyyum and Ernawadi (2025). In the study, the concept of stimulus is formed from external environmental stimuli which are then processed through cognitive and affective processing before finally influencing human behavior. The postulate was then deduced to the stage of the relationship between variables in the research of Qoyyum & Ernawadi (2025) showing that novelty, meaningfulness, and aesthetic are hypothesized to have a positive effect on revisit intention through eudaimonic satisfaction in Situ Canti tourists. The study shows that the stronger the stimulus received by visitors, the more positive the internal response formed. As a modification of the conceptual model that refers to Qoyyum & Ernawadi (2025), this study replaces the aesthetic by placing natural landscape and natural soundscape that are more relevant to the characteristics of the natural tourist attractions of the Ciletuh Geopark. Based on these limitations, the researcher proposed the development of a new model by adding natural landscape and natural soundscape. In the context of natural tourism, natural landscape is defined as a landscape characterized by the presence of natural elements that provide visual attraction and create a calming atmosphere for tourists. Natural soundscape is defined as natural sounds in a tourist environment that sound natural and are able to provide a sense of comfort and tranquility for tourists. In this study, internal processes are understood as the way individuals process stimuli through cognitive and affective aspects before forming a specific response, the internal process is explained through eudaimonic satisfaction and destination engagement as a form of assessment and attachment of visitors to the travel experience. However, so far there has been no research that directly tests the influence of novelty, meaningfulness, natural landscape and natural soundscape on eudaimonic satisfaction and destination engagement in the context of Ciletuh Geopark natural tourism. Therefore, novelty, meaningfulness, natural landscape and natural soundscape are suspected to have a positive effect on eudaimonic satisfaction and destination engagement of Ciletuh Geopark tourists. This explanation is the basis for establishing the following hypothesis:

- H1: novelty has a positive effect on eudaimonic satisfaction.
- H2: Meaningfulness has a positive effect on Eudaimonic satisfaction
- H3: Meaningfulness has a positive effect on Eudaimonic satisfaction.
- H4: Natural Landscape has a positive effect on Eudaimonic Satisfaction.

- H5: novelty has a positive effect on destination engagement.
- H6: Meaningfulness has a positive effect on destination engagement.
- H7: Natural Landscape has a positive effect on destination engagement.
- H8: Natural Soundscape has a positive effect on destination engagement.

Furthermore, the S-O-R theory explains that individuals do not respond to stimulus (s) directly, but processing it first through internal mechanisms or Organism (o) which involves perception before it finally results in Response (r). Based on the S-O-R model at the empirical level, the internal processes of individuals at the Organism explained through Eudaimonic Satisfaction and Destination engagement. Eudaimonic satisfaction It is defined as the satisfaction that a person feels when undergoing a meaningful experience and encouraging the fulfillment of his or her potential (Chen et al., 2022) Destination commitment is defined as the active involvement of tourists in interacting with a destination, either emotionally, cognitively, or behaviorally (Torabi et al., 2022). Research results Qoyyum & Ernawadi (2025) show that Eudaimonic Satisfaction has a positive effect on Revisit intention. In this study, Eudaimonic Satisfaction and Destination engagement It is positioned as an internal factor that arises when tourists process the experience gained during the trip so that both show how the stimulus is received and interpreted personally before encouraging the formation of an intention to revisit. Therefore, it can be hypothesized that Eudaimonic Satisfaction and Destination engagement partially positive effect on Revisit intention as follows:

- H9: Eudaimonic satisfaction has a positive effect on revisit intention
- H10: destination engagement has a positive effect on revisit engagement

Based on the theoretical understanding that has been described earlier, through the S-O-R model developed by Mehrabian & Russel (1974), this study explains that environmental stimuli affect the internal conditions of individuals through the cognitive and affective processes of the organism, which are then reflected in the response of behavior. At the stimulus stage, external stimuli serve as initial triggers that shape an individual's perceptions and emotions. The organism stage describes the internal processes when individuals assess and feel the stimulus cognitively and affectively. Furthermore, responses appear as actions or behavioral intentions that are the result of an internal meaning that has been formed. Referring to the combination of these postulates, which were then deduced at the stage of the relationship between variables in the research of Qoyyum & Ernawadi (2025) which showed that eudaimonic satisfaction plays a mediator of the influence of novelty and meaningfulness on revisit intention. However, so far, there has been no testing of the effects of novelty, meaningfulness, natural landscape, and natural soundscape that are hypothesized to affect revisit intention mediated by eudaimonic satisfaction and destination engagement. Thus, eudaimonic satisfaction and destination engagement are seen as a mediation mechanism that explains how the various stimuli received by tourists affect the formation of revisit intentions. Based on this description, the eight hypotheses proposed by this study are as follows:

- H11: Eudaimonic satisfaction mediates the influence of novelty on revisit intention
- H12: Eudaimonic satisfaction mediates the influence of meaningfulness on revisit intention
- H13: Eudaimonic satisfaction mediates the influence of natural landscape on revisit intention
- H14: Eudaimonic satisfaction mediates the influence of natural soundscape on revisit intention
- H15: destination engagement mediates novelty's influence on revisit intention
- H16: destination engagement mediates the influence of meaningfulness on revisit intention

- H17: destination engagement mediates the influence of natural landscape on revisit intention
H18: Destination engagement mediates the influence of natural soundscape on revisit intention

Based on the explanation of the influence of novelty, meaningfulness, natural landscape and natural soundscape on revisit intention through eudaimonic satisfaction and destination engagement, a conceptual model is proposed as follows:

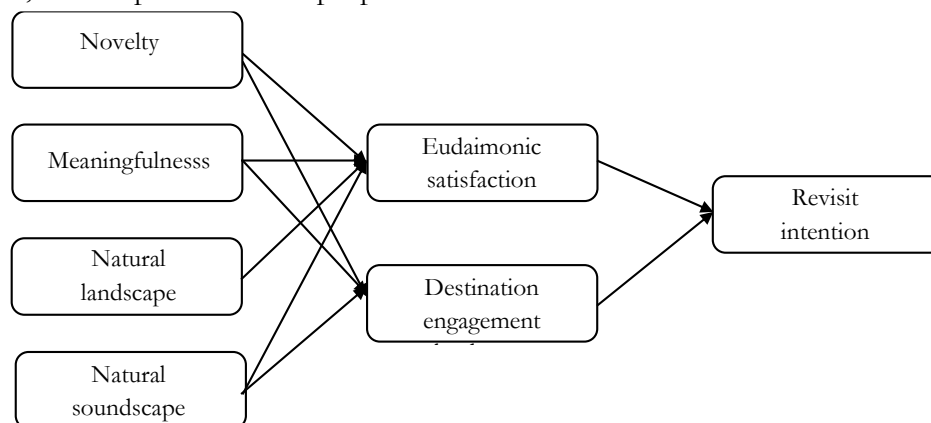


Figure 1 conceptual model

METHODS

This study uses a quantitative approach with a survey method which is defined as a research approach that collects data from a sample using a questionnaire to test causal relationships. The questionnaires used in collecting data in this study are categorized as valid and reliable both based on semantic tests and external models. The population of this study includes all visitors to the Ciletuh Geopark. Meanwhile, the sample in this study is visitors who are at least 17 years old who have visited the Ciletuh Geopark at least once a year. Respondents were selected using the purposive sampling technique, which is one of the non-probability sampling techniques and collected through the distribution of online questionnaires. This study uses a cross-sectional design, where data is collected over a period of time to obtain respondents' perceptions of the variables studied. Based on the data collection process, the number of data obtained was 160 respondents and was dominated by women (53.8%), aged 17-25 years (60.6%), some respondents with student status (37.3%), and dominated by people domiciled in the Sukabumi area (55.6%) as presented in the appendix in table 1.

Data analysis was carried out using partial least squares-structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM) with the help of SmartPLS software version 3.0. According to PLS-SEM, it is a variance-based analysis technique used to build and test statistical models, generally in the form of causality relationship models. Evaluation of the measurement model Hair et al. (2021) (outer model) is carried out through convergent validity, discriminant validity, and composite reliability tests to ensure the validity and reliability of the research construct. The results of the evaluation showed that all indicators met the convergent validity criteria with a loading factor value of ≥ 0.7 and a composite reliability value of ≥ 0.7 . As shown in the appendix in table 2. Then the discriminant validity test is evaluated using the Fornell-Larcker criterion to ensure that each construct is able to measure a concept that is different from the other. According to Hair et al. (2021), discriminant validity is stated to be fulfilled if the square root value of the average variance extracted in each construct is greater than the correlation value between the construct and other constructs. Based on the test results, all constructs meet these criteria, as presented in table 3 in the appendix.

Furthermore, the evaluation of the structural model (inner model) was carried out through AVE and AVE root square testing, where all constructs in this study have met the criteria of convergent validity and discriminant validity as presented in table 4. Then the evaluation of the structural model (inner model) was also carried out through f square testing, gof, and hypothesis testing.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Before hypothesis testing, an evaluation of the feasibility of the research model using goodness of fit (GoF) was first carried out to assess the overall fit level of the model. Based on the criteria the Gof value of 0.10 indicates a small match, 0.25 a medium match, and 0.36 a large match. The results of the Gof test are presented in the following table. (Wetzels et al., 2009)

Table 5. Goodness of fit

Variable	AVE	R- square
Novelty (N)	.704	
Meaningfulness (M)	.721	
Natural landscape (NL)	.685	
Natural soundscape (NS)	.646	
Eudaimonic satisfaction (ES)	.718	.257
Destination engagement (DE)	.708	.224
Revisit intention (RI)	.639	.208
Average	.688	.229

Source: SEM-PLS Version 3.0 Output (Primary Data, 2026)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{GoF Value} &= \sqrt{(\text{Average AVE} \times \text{Average R-square})} \\ \text{Gof Value} &= \sqrt{(0.688 \times 0.229)} \\ \text{GoF Value} &= \sqrt{0.157} \\ \text{GoF Value} &= 0,396 \end{aligned}$$

Based on the results of the calculation, the goodness of fit (GoF) of 0.396 which indicates that the research model has a level of compatibility in large categories. Thus, the model is declared feasible to proceed to the hypothesis testing stage using the Bootstrapping on SmartPLS version 3.0. The next stage is to evaluate effect size using the F-Square to find out the magnitude of the influence of independent variables on dependents. Referring to Hardisman (2021), the value of F-Square It is classified into four categories, namely < 0.02 indicates the absence of effects, 0.02-0.15 indicates a small effect, >0.15-0.35 indicates a moderate effect, and > 0.35 indicates a large effect. Test results F-Square presented in Table 5 below:

Table 6 . F-square

	N	M	EN	NS	EN	FROM	RI
N					.035	.003	
M					.089	.058	
EN					.017	.013	
NS					.005	.051	
EN							.074
FROM							.080
RI							

Source: SEM-PLS Version 3.0 Output (Primary Data, 2026)

Results of the test calculation effect size (F2) presented in Table 6, it was found that the amount of contribution of each relationship between variables varies, ranging from those that have no effect to small effects. On the variable Eudaimonic Satisfaction, novelty has an F2 of 0.035 and Meaningfulness 0.089, which shows that both variables contribute to increasing Eudaimonic Satisfaction, although the influence is still relatively small. In contrast, natural

landscapes only have an f^2 value of 0.017 and a natural soundscape of 0.005, so they do not make a significant contribution to Eudaimonic Satisfaction, in line with the results of hypothesis tests showing that the two relationships are not empirically supported. On the variable destination engagement, meaningfulness has an F^2 value of 0.058 and Natural Soundscape of 0.051, which indicates that both variables contribute to the increase in Destination engagement, although it is still in the category of minor effects. Instead, novelty has an f^2 value of 0.003 and Natural Landscape of 0.013, so that it does not make a meaningful contribution to the Destination engagement, in line with the results of the unsupported hypothesis test. On the variable Revisit intention, Eudaimonic Satisfaction has an F^2 of 0.074 and Destination engagement by 0.080. Both variables contribute to increasing Revisit intention, although it is in the category of minor effects. These results show that although Eudaimonic Satisfaction and Destination engagement proven to have a significant effect on Revisit intention, the magnitude of the contribution of these two variables in explaining Revisit intention still relatively small. After the research model meets the evaluation criteria Outer model and Inner model, the next stage is to test the hypothesis using the bootstrapping on PLS-SEM. This test was conducted to test the significance of the relationship between variables in a conceptual model based on the value Path Coefficient, T-Statistics, and p-value. The results of the hypothesis test are presented in the following table:

Table 7. Hypothesis test results

Hypothesis	Description	Path Coefficient	T-Statistic	P-Value	Remarks
H1	N → EN	.206	1.965	.025	Supported
H2	M → ES	.281	3.751	.000	Supported
H3	EN → ES	.148	1.642	.051	Not supported
H4	NS → ES	.070	1.000	.159	Not supported
H5	N → OF	.064	.605	.273	Not supported
H6	M → DE	.232	2.587	.005	Supported
H7	EN → DE	.134	1.228	.110	Not supported
H8	The → OF	.224	2.4602	.007	Supported
H9	ES → RI	.266	2.580	.005	Supported
H10	THE → IR	.276	3.251	.001	Supported
H11	N → ESRI →	.055	1.416	.079	Not supported
H12	M → ESRI →	.075	1.972	.025	Supported
H13	EN → ESRI →	.039	1.292	.099	Not supported
H14	The → ESRI →	.019	.882	.189	Not supported
H15	N → DERI →	.018	.578	.282	Unsupported
H16	M → DERI →	.064	1.762	.039	Supported
H17	EN → DERI →	.037	1.056	.146	Not supported
H18	NS → DERI →	.062	1.893	.029	Supported

Source: SEM-PLS Version 3.0 Output (Primary Data, 2026)

Based on the results of table 7 hypothesis testing, this study shows that nine out of eighteen hypotheses are supported by empirical data, while the other nine hypotheses are not supported. These findings indicate that not all stimuli originating from the destination environment are able to influence the behavioral response of tourists Of the four stimulus variables tested, Meaningfulness be the most consistent factor in shaping Eudaimonic Satisfaction, Destination engagement, and Revisit intention through both mediation variables. Meanwhile, Natural Landscape did not show a significant influence on the two mediating variables, whereas Natural Soundscape only able to improve Destination engagement and indirectly encourage Revisit intention. These findings indicate that tourists' decisions to visit

Geopark Ciletuh is more influenced by the quality of the experience felt than the physical characteristics of tourist destinations,

The results of the study show that Meaningfulness proven to have an effect on Revisit intention through Eudaimonic Satisfaction with a path coefficient of 0.075. The results of the analysis show that travel experiences that provide benefits, expand knowledge, and provide valuable impressions for tourists are able to increase Eudaimonic Satisfaction After visiting Geopark Ciletuh. This satisfaction is reflected in the appearance, feeling of happiness, a sense of martyrdom, and experiences that give meaning to the life of tourists before visiting. This condition encourages tourists to have the desire to revisit, re-enjoy the experience gained, and recommend Geopark Be honest with others. Thus, the results of this study are in line with the findings of).Qoyyum & Ernawadi (2025)

Furthermore, Meaningfulness has also been shown to have an effect on Revisit intention through Destination engagement with a path coefficient of 0.064. The results of the analysis show that travel experiences that provide valuable impressions, personal benefits, and increase knowledge can improve Destination engagement Tourists against Geopark Ciletuh. This condition is reflected in the growing enthusiasm of tourists during their visit, increasing interest in exploring the various attractions found in the Geopark Ciletuh, as well as the emergence of the feeling of enjoying the travel experience so that it feels like time passes quickly. Destination commitment which is getting stronger then encourages tourists to have a desire to revisit, re-enjoy the experience gained, and recommend Geopark Be honest with others. These findings show that a meaningful travel experience not only provides personal benefits, but is also able to build tourist attachment with destinations so as to strengthen revisit intention.

In addition, Natural Soundscape has also been shown to have an effect on Revisit Intetion through Destination engagement with a path coefficient of 0.062. The results of the analysis show that the atmosphere of natural sounds, such as the sound of waves crashing, waterfall flows, wind, and other natural sounds, is able to increase Destination engagement during the visit Geopark Ciletuh. This condition is reflected in the emergence of tourist enthusiasm during visits, increasing interest in exploring the various attractions found in Geopark Ciletuh, as well as the appearance of the feeling of enjoying the travel experience so that it feels like time passes quickly. Destination commitment which is getting stronger then encourages tourists to revisit, re-enjoy the tourist experience gained, and recommend Geopark Ciletuh to other tourists. These findings show that natural sound ambience not only creates a more immersive travel experience, but also strengthens travelers' attachment to the destination, thereby increasing revisit intention.

The logical inference of the findings of this study further strengthens the relevance of the Stimulus-Organism-Response (S-O-R) theory as the theoretical foundation in this study. The S-O-R theory put forward by) explains that Mehrabian & Russell (1974)stimulus that the individual receives from the environment will be processed through internal conditions (organism) before generating a behavioral response (response). In the context of this study, novelty, Meaningfulness, Natural landscape, and Natural Soundscape Acting as a stimulus that affect psychological conditions Tourist through Eudaimonic Satisfaction and Destination engagement, which in turn forms Revist intention. The results of the study show that Meaningfulness constitute stimulus most consistent in improving Eudaimonic Satisfaction or Destination engagement, which in turn encourages the formation of Revisit intention. In addition, Natural Soundscape has also been proven to be able to improve Revisit intention through Destination engagement, while natural landscape has not shown a significant influence on the two mediating

variables. The findings indicate that the intention of tourists to return to visit Geopark Ciletuh is more influenced by tourist experiences that provide meaning and are able to build engagement compared to the physical characteristics of the destination alone. Thus, the results of this study are consistent with the findings of Qoyyum & Ernawadi (2025) which emphasizes the importance of meaningful experiences in shaping positive responses of tourists.

On the other hand, some of the mediating relationships in this study have not received empirical support. Although Eudaimonic Satisfaction proven to have a positive effect on Revisit intention, these variables have not been able to mediate the influence novelty, Natural Landscape, and Natural Soundscape against Revisit intention. This shows that stimulus in the form of new experiences, the beauty of natural landscapes, and the natural sound atmosphere in Geopark Ciletuh has not been able to make tourists feel that a visit is valuable, provides benefits for themselves, and expands knowledge through the experience of visiting Geopark Ciletuh. With these conditions, novelty, Natural Landscape, and Natural Soundscape not able to improve Revisit intention through Eudaimonic Satisfaction. In addition, although Destination engagement proven to have a positive effect on Revisit intention, these variables have not been able to mediate the influence novelty and Natural Landscape against revisit intention. This indicates that stimulus in the form of new experiences and the beauty of natural landscapes have not been able to increase tourist involvement, which is shown through a sense of enthusiasm during a visit to Geopark Ciletuh, interest in exploring destinations, and enjoying an in-depth tourist experience. This condition also shows that novelty and Natural Landscape not able to improve Revisit intention through Destination engagement. Thus, the results of this study indicate that the formation of Revisit intention It depends not only on the characteristics of the destination environment, but also on the ability to stimulus received by tourists in forming Eudaimonic Satisfaction and Destination engagement as an internal process of tourists.

Overall, the results of the study show that Destination engagement make the greatest contribution to Revisit intention with a path coefficient of 0.276, followed by Eudaimonic Satisfaction with a path coefficients of 0.266. Among all the stimulus variables studied, Meaningfulness is the most consistent factor because it has the greatest influence on Eudaimonic Satisfaction with a path coefficient of 0.281 and against Destination engagement of 0.232, and has been proven to have an indirect effect on Revisit intention through both mediation variables. These findings indicate that the intention of tourists to return to visit Geopark Ciletuh is not only influenced by the natural beauty of the destination, but is more determined by the tourist experience that is able to provide meaning, value, and involvement for tourists. Therefore, the manager Geopark Ciletuh needs to develop a tourism program that is not only recreation-oriented, but also prioritizes elements of education, geotourism interpretation, and authentic experiences so that tourists get deep value and impressions during their visit. The strategy is expected to increase engagement, satisfaction and ultimately strengthen Revisit intention on an ongoing basis.

CONCLUSION

This study found that meaningfulness affects revisit intention through eudaimonic satisfaction and destination engagement, while natural soundscape affects revisit intention through destination engagement. These findings show that a meaningful tourism experience supported by a natural sound atmosphere that is able to build tourist involvement is a mediation mechanism that plays a role in increasing tourists' intention to return to Ciletuh Geopark. This research is a

development of the conceptual model proposed by Qoyyum & Ernawadi (2025) while maintaining the variables of novelty, and meaningfulness, developing aesthetic variables into natural landscape and natural soundscape, and adding destination engagement as a mediating variable with eudaimonic satisfaction in explaining revisit intention in the context of geotourism destinations. In addition, this study strengthens the Stimulus-Organism-Response (S-O-R) theory, which explains that novelty, meaningfulness, natural landscape, and natural soundscape as stimuli are processed through eudaimonic satisfaction and destination engagement as organisms, before producing revisit intention as a response. This research has limitations because it is only carried out on Ciletuh Geopark tourists, so the results of the research cannot be generalized to other tourist destinations that have different characteristics. In addition, this study only examines the influence of novelty, meaningfulness, natural landscape, and natural soundscape on revisit intention through eudaimonic satisfaction and destination engagement, so there are still other factors that have the potential to affect revisit intention Tourists. Therefore, further research is recommended to test the model on various natural tourist destinations with different characteristics in order to obtain stronger external validity. In addition, the next study integrates the stimulus-organism-response (S-O-R) variable, so that the mechanism for the formation of tourist revisit intention can be explained more comprehensively.

The purpose of this study is to provide input to the management of the Ciletuh Geopark in identifying factors that can increase tourist revisit intention. The results showed that meaningfulness had an effect on revisit intention through eudaimonic satisfaction and destination engagement, while natural soundscape had an effect on revisit intention through destination engagement. In addition, novelty has been shown to have an effect on eudaimonic satisfaction, although it has not been able to encourage revisit intention through mediation variables. Therefore, the manager of the Ciletuh Geopark needs to develop a program that is able to create a new, meaningful tourist experience and still maintain the quality of the natural environment as a swamp to increase the intention of tourists to visit again. First, the manager of the Ciletuh Geopark can increase novelty by presenting a variety of different tourist activities in each visit period so that tourists get a new experience when they come back. For example, through the organization of geotourism festivals, exploring geosites with different themes every month, or camping and sunrise trekking programs at several geosite points. With this variety of activities, tourists not only enjoy the natural panorama, but also gain new experiences with each visit. Second, the Ciletuh Geopark Manager needs to optimize meaningfulness by presenting a tourist experience that is able to provide educational value and a deeper understanding of each geosite. These efforts can be supported through the provision of digital interpretation media, such as QR Codes, which contain information about geosite history, geological processes, local culture, and regional conservation. Thus, tourists not only enjoy the beauty of nature, but also understand the value that Ciletuh Geopark has so that the tourist experience becomes more meaningful and able to increase eudaimonic satisfaction and destination engagement. Third, the manager of the Ciletuh Geopark needs to maintain the quality of the natural soundscape by maintaining natural gyms in tourist areas, especially around beaches, waterfalls, and geosite areas. These efforts can be made by arranging vehicle lanes so that they are not too close to the main visit point, as well as maintaining cleanliness and environmental sustainability so that the sound of crashing waves, waterfall flows, wind gusts and animal sounds can still be enjoyed by tourists. The manager can also provide several quiet zones at the main panoramic points as tourist areas to enjoy the natural atmosphere without

noise disturbances. This condition is expected to increase the involvement of tourists during their visit, thus encouraging the desire to return to visit the Ciletuh Geopark.

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APPENDIX

Table 1. Respondent Profile

Description	People	Introduce yourself
Gender		
Women	86	53,8%
Male	74	46,3%
Age		
17-25 years old	97	60,6%
26-35 years old	48	30%
>35 years old	15	9,4%
Domicile		
São Paulo	89	55,6%
Outside of Sukabumi	71	44,4%
Jobs		
Students	15	9,5%
Students	59	37,3%
Private Employees	43	27,2%
State Officials	25	15,8%
Others	18	10,2%

Source: Google Forms questionnaire, 2026

Table 2. Loading Factor and Composite Reliability

Statement	Loading factor	Composite Reliability
Novelty (N)		.877
I felt a new experience when I saw the expanse of the Ciletuh Geopark in the shape of a horseshoe from the Panenjoan hill	.821	
I am interested in the uniqueness of geological formations in the multi-storey waterfall in Cikanteh waterfall	.823	
I gained new experiences while exploring geological information through information boards at Ciletuh Geopark	.873	
Meaningfulness (M)		.886
The experience of traveling at the Ciletuh Geopark gave me a meaningful impression	.842	
The experience of traveling at the Ciletuh Geopark provided the benefits that I felt in a personal way.	.870	
A visit to the Ciletuh Geopark added to my knowledge	.834	
Natural landscape (NL)		.916
The view of the hills in the Ciletuh Geopark is beautiful	.869	

The view of the beach in the Ciletuh Geopark is beautiful	.771
I was amazed by the view of the waterfall in Ciletuh Geopark	.845
I feel that the view of the waterfall is the 13428main attraction in the Ciletuh Geopark	.801
The natural atmosphere I felt in the Ciletuh Geopark was soothing	.849
Natural soundscape (NS)	.839
The sounds of nature heard in Ciletuh Geopark make me feel comfortable	.721
The sound of the waterfall flow in Ciletuh Geopark sounds soothing	.773
The sound of nature sounds harmonious with the scenery in the Ciletuh Geopark	.890
Eudaimonic Satisfaction (ES)	.884
I am grateful to be able to visit Ciletuh Geopark	.865
I am happy to visit Geopark Ciletuh	.800
The experience of traveling at Ciletuh Geopark felt meaningful to me	.875
Destination engagement (DE)	.879
I felt excited when I visited the Ciletuh Geopark	.869
I have an interest in exploring waterfalls in Ciletuh Geopark	.810
I feel like time passes quickly during my stay at the Ciletuh Geopark	.844
Revisit intention (RI)	.841
I intend to visit Ciletuh Geopark again in the future.	.826
I will share my experience during my tour at Geopark Ciletuh	.736
I would recommend Geopark Ciletuh to my friends	.832

Source: SEM-PLS Version 3.0 Output (Primary Data, 2026)

Table 3. Fornell larcker

	(N)	(M)	(NL)	(NS)	(ES)	(DE)	(RI)
Novelty (N)	.839						
Meaningfulness(M)	.203	.849					
Natural landscape (NL)	.613	.219	.828				
Natural soundscape (NS)	.248	.388	.338	.797			
Eudaimonic satisfaction (ES)	.372	.383	.360	.280	.847		
Destination engagement (DE)	.248	.361	.299	.375	.411	.841	
Revisit intention (RI)	.279	.428	.323	.362	.380	.386	.799

Source: SEM-PLS Version 3.0 Output (Primary Data, 2026)

Table 4. AVE and Square Root of AVE

Variable	AVE	Square Root
Novelty (N)	.704	.839
Meaningfulness (M)	.721	.849
Natural landscape (NL)	.685	.827

Natural soundscape (NS)	.646	.803
Eudaimonic satisfaction (ES)	.718	.847
Destination engagement (DE)	.708	.841
Revisit intention (RI)	.639	.799

Source: SEM-PLS Version 3.0 Output (Primary Data, 2026)